



Birth of the Water/Wastewater Agency Response Networks

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Chair CalWARN

Objective

- ♦ Provide background on water MA
- ♦ Review events preceding CalWARN
- ♦ Describe how CalWARN formed
- ♦ Identify critical partnership for success
- ♦ Describe how agreement was created
- ♦ Identify costs to create CalWARN

California



The Birthplace of WARN

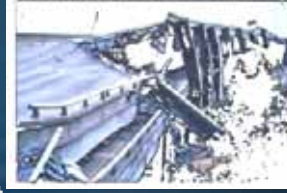
Background of Water MA

- ♦ 1950 CA Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- ♦ 1952 Utility Policy Committee (UPC)
 - Sole purpose of UPC was to create mutual aid and assistance agreements and plans between utilities
 - UPC managed by utilities for utilities
 - Led by four largest public utilities and included private utilities
- ♦ 1972 Mutual Aid Response System (MARS) created
 - Created by Metropolitan Water District
 - Focus on response agreement and communications system
- ♦ 1973 San Francisco Bay Area Water Utilities
 - Seven largest water utilities formed
 - Response agreement to share resources
 - Shared lists of resources in hard copy



CalWARN Emerges in 90's

- ♦ Three preceding Bay Area events
 - 1989 Loma Prieta EQ
 - 1990 Freeze
 - 1991 East Bay Hills Firestorm
- ♦ 1991 East Bay Firestorm Blue Ribbon Report
 - State Office of Emergency Services review
 - Evaluated cause of fire, response and improvements
 - Recommended water mutual aid program
- ♦ State legislation focused on water systems
 - Hydrant fittings and pressure
 - Emergency planning requirements
 - Standardized Emg. Mgt. System (SEMS)
 - Mutual aid consistency



How CalWARN Was Formed

- ♦ East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)
 - Affected by 1991 firestorm
 - Led effort to create a water centric mutual aid and assistance program
- ♦ Initial Leadership Group Established
 - Contact with five bay area water utilities
 - Included rural water and small public utilities
 - Included state primacy and emergency management agency

Vision

- ♦ Start and maintain a simple agreement and program – utilities helping utilities
- ♦ Initiated a team of “doers”
- ♦ No or low cost to start
 - Utilities committed time
 - Used resources of the group
- ♦ Set mission, purpose and goal
 - Started small with achievable goals
- ♦ Worked with primacy and emergency management agency
 - Reviewed existing programs to ensure no conflict

What Do We Do?

- ♦ Initial leadership team
 - Met December 1992 to create plan
- ♦ Agreed
 - To create a dynamic active program
 - Utilities needed more than just an agreement
- ♦ Where do utilities need help?
 - Surveyed 150 of largest water utilities in coastal area
 - Received 55 responses
 - Conducted a VA: 20 yes; 31 no; 4 no response
 - Create a written emergency plan: 23 yes; 32 no
 - Conduct training: 31 yes; 20 no; 4 no response
 - Have established MA agreement: 12 yes; 43 no

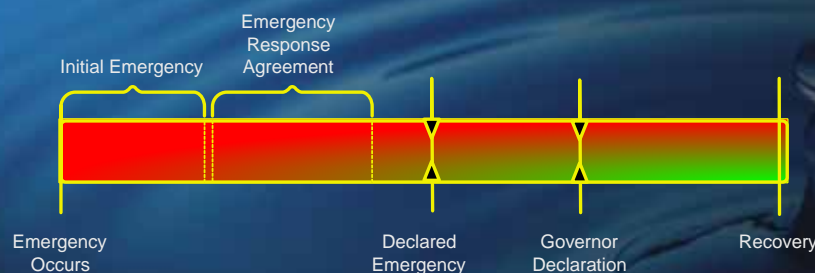


Became Educated on MA

- ♦ Engaged State Office of Emergency Services (OES)
 - Manage statewide mutual aid system
 - Regulator of new legislation on emergency response
 - Standardized Emergency Management System
 - Consistency with all mutual aid systems
- ♦ OES Recommendations
 - Craft a program around existing systems and protocols
 - Create activation and usage protocols
 - Review Federal Emergency Management Agency requirements

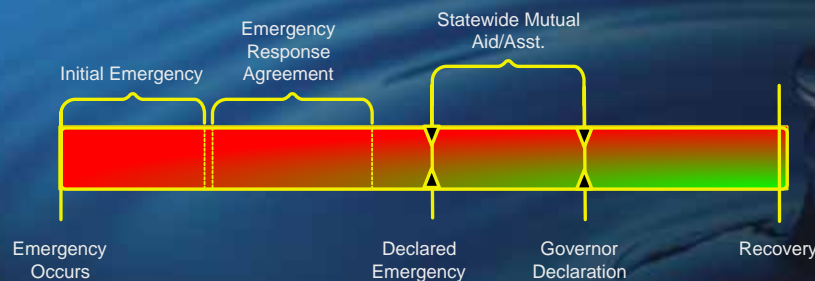
Initial Response

- Following emergency, utility activates agreement with neighbors or others in a local agreement
- Can respond to small emergency OR large prior to a declaration



Local Emergency

- Most existing statewide agreements require a declaration for use
- Notice the gap before Statewide mutual aid/assistance “rolls”

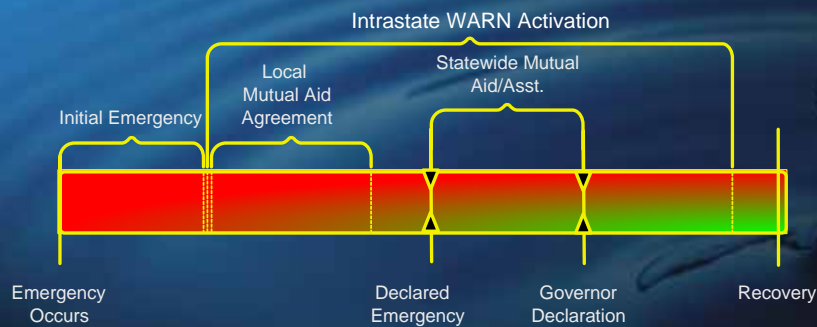


Forged a New Agreement

- ♦ Survey said agreement was first focus
- ♦ Existing agreements missed the mark
 - Only public agencies participated
 - Did not meet the special needs of water utility
 - Required complicated methods to use
 - Emergency Management Agency encouraged the development
- ♦ Common Sense
 - Reviewed what existed
 - Modified to meet the utility needs
 - Educated lawyers on the need
 - Liability, immunity and workmen compensation covered

WARN Bridge

- Includes public AND private utilities
- Operates utility to utility for small, local or large events
- Reduces the response “gap” for large emergencies



What to Include

- ♦ Qualified personnel and equipment (portable)
 - Operations
 - Maintenance
 - Treatment
 - Management
 - Customer Service
 - Laboratory
- ♦ Only ONE limitation
 - Commodity



Crafted Omnibus Agreement

- ♦ Reviewed existing MAA
 - State Master Mutual Aid Agreement
 - 1973 San Francisco Bay Area Agreement
- ♦ Crafted a single agreement in 6 months
 - Leadership team input
 - Legal staff of seven utilities reviewed drafts
 - We were done—only fatal flaws reviewed
- ♦ Attended AWWA and Rural Water workshops
 - Announced program and encouraged involvement
- ♦ Focused on Water Utilities in coastal region of CA
 - Initially 15 signed; within 1 year 85 utilities signed
 - Covered 85% of water population within the region
 - 70 lawyers agreed initially



Statewide System Born

- ♦ Coastal Region WARN to CalWARN
- ♦ Northridge EQ (2/94)
 - Modified agreement 6/96
 - Established more regions
 - Southern, Northern, Inland and Valley
 - Remained consistent with state system
 - Expanded steering committee
- ♦ Included wastewater (6/01)
 - Expanded steering committee
 - Currently have 215 members
 - 93% population of the state's water customers
 - 15% population of the state's wastewater customers
- ♦ Agreement has changed 3 times in 15 years!



Steering Committee

- ♦ Identified in Omnibus Agreement
- ♦ Five regions
 - Members of region elect chair
 - Communicate with members
 - Encourage updates
- ♦ One state steering committee
 - Chairs of five regions
 - Representatives of each association
 - Chair elected by members of state committee
 - Meet at least annually
 - Primarily manage agreement and data base issues



Partners Required for Success

- ♦ Smaller (Rural) Water Systems
 - Castroville Water District
 - Russian River Utility
- ♦ State Primacy and Resource Agency
 - Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)
 - Department of Health Services (CDHS)
 - Department of Water Resources (DWR)
- ♦ Associations
 - CA Rural Water Association
 - CA Utilities Emergency Association
 - American Water Works Association
 - Sanitation Association

Use in Emergency

- ♦ During response
 - Utilities log onto website www.calwarn.org
 - Directly call utility with resources
 - Contact California Utilities Emergency Association in large events
- ♦ Website
 - East coast server
 - Utilities encouraged to print out data
- ♦ Used successfully
 - 1994 Northridge EQ
 - 1998 El Nino Storms
 - 2001 Sonora Fires
 - 2005 Katrina



How to Join

- ♦ Locate website at www.calwarn.org
- ♦ Instructions available online
- ♦ Sign agreement
- ♦ Send signed agreement to region chair
- ♦ Utility receives website database password and info binder
- ♦ Utility adds equipment to database

Costs

- ♦ No costs to join
- ♦ No grants funds
- ♦ Leadership team
 - Provided in-kind services
 - Employee time
 - On-staff legal review
- ♦ First expense
 - Website after four years
 - Website update \$25k in 2001

Cloning Success

- ♦ CalWARN, 1992
www.CalWARN.org



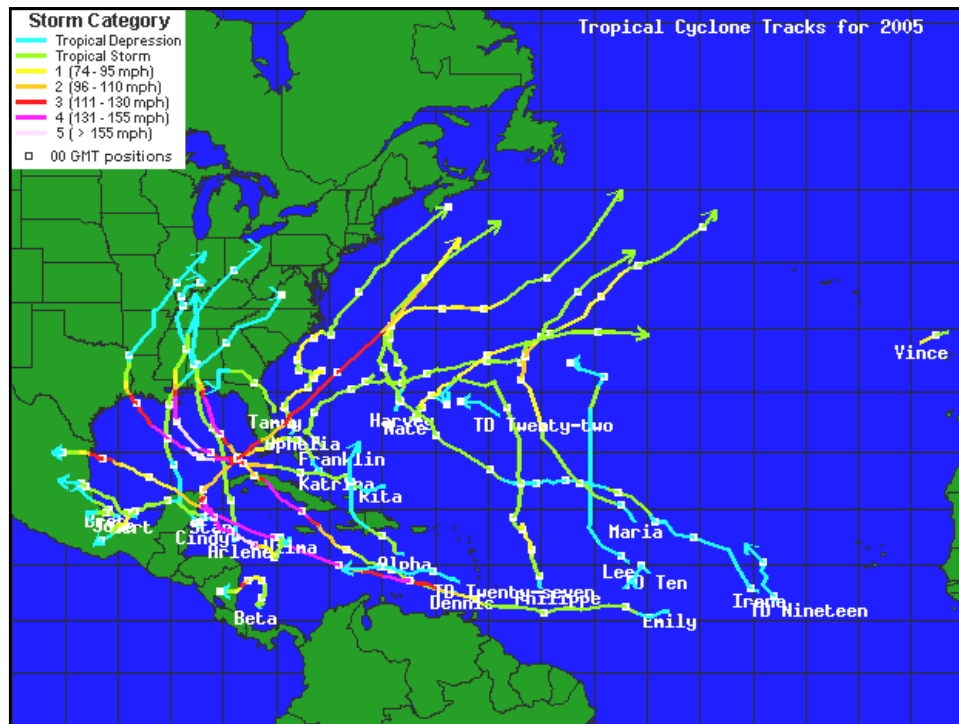
- ♦ FlaWARN, 2004
www.FlaWARN.org





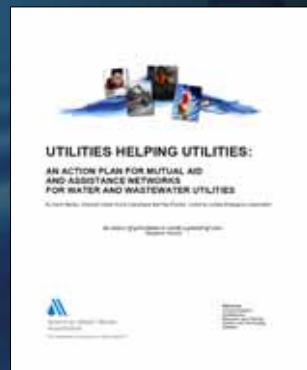
FlaWARN Emerges in '04

- ♦ Statewide interest after 2004 hurricanes
 - Charlie, Frances, Jeanne and Ivan
- ♦ Modeled after
 - CalWARN
 - Northeast Florida Municipal Emergency Planners (NEFMEP)
 - Florida Municipal Electric Association Mutual Aid Compact
- ♦ Created a steering committee
 - Create and maintain the program
- ♦ Proven success in 2005
 - Intrastate hurricane responses
 - Interstate responses: Katrina and Rita



Lessons Learned

- Program evolved – ten steps
 - From simple agreement to active program
 - People and organizations change
 - Disaster theme and frequency
 - Complacency dulls response memory
 - Include in training and exercises
- Crafted an agreement
 - Focused on one that key agencies accepted
 - Made omnibus agreement
 - Didn't allow for multiple changes
- Website and data base function comes last



In the End

- ♦ Key issues
 - All response is voluntary
 - No requirement to respond
 - Defines process to request assistance
 - Identifies reimbursement for use of equipment/personnel
 - Allows private utility involvement
- ♦ Beyond an agreement
 - WARN programs conduct training
 - Lessons learned from recent disaster and best practice
 - Facilitate all hazard planning and response
 - Staff the State Emergency Operations Center as needed
 - Operate as representatives of the water industry
 - Identify where resources can be available
 - Operate at no cost to the membership

CalWARN Acknowledgments

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">♦ Coastal WARN, 1992<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Martin Falarski, Chair– Ray Riordan, EBMUD– Ron Grasser, CA Utilities Emergency Association– Jim Coe, CA Dept Water Res– Catherine Ma, CA Dept Health– Norm Lougee, San Francisco Public Utility– Hal Woods, Russian River Water– Bob Cortelyou, Sonoma Co Water– Dennis Ma, Santa Clara Water– Jody Lyons, Castroville Water District | <ul style="list-style-type: none">♦ CalWARN Today<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Ray Riordan, Chair– Don Ballard, CUEA– Sonny Fong, CA DWR– Clif Bowen, CA Dept Health Svcs.– Michael Cameron, CSRMA– Catherine Smith, CRWA– Katy Gibson, MWD, Chair Region 1/6– Don Groundwater, BVWD, Chair Region 3– John Spittler, GSWC, Chair Region 4– Don Boggs, Tulare Water, Chair Region 5 |
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